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LETTER

FROM A

Physician in Town

TO

Another at *BATH.*

CONCERNING

The CASE of the Right Honourable
The late EARL of *ORFORD.*

Ira furor brevis est : Animum, rege.



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LETTER

FROM A

Physician in Town

TO

Another at *BATH.*

SIR,

I Do not at all wonder either at the Surprise, or the Concern you express for what has lately happen'd in our Physical World. My Concern is as great as your's, nor is my Surprise much less. For, tho' by my Situation I see a little more into the Causes of it, than you, who are now remov'd to so great a Distance from us, yet it was not easy to imagine, that Gentlemen of Education and Learning could, by little Bickerings and Jealousies, have been transported so far beyond the Bounds of Justice, Decency and good Manners, as we have lately seen. Does it not look, as if that malignant Star, which has for so many Years hung over the State, and has suffer'd none to rise to any signal Height, tho' with

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the most unspotted Reputation, without endeavouring to make him as black as Hell, were now beginning to shed its baleful Influence upon Physic and Physicians ?

If so, let you and I be content with our humble Station ; humble, but quiet and unenvied. Is not that better, than if we could arrive at the *Top* of our *Profession*, tho' by the fairest and most honourable *Steps*, and should *continue at that Height for many Years*, but yet were to be told at last in Print, that we held that Station *without Dignity*; *were Doctors without Learning*; *Physicians without Knowledge*; *and Men without Humanity* ?

Quid hoc veneni sævit in Præcordiis !

Can so much Bitterness come from one who talks of Humanity ? Can a Man with any Spark of Honour in his Breast, thus stab another in the Dark ? Can a Writer, who has the least Regard to Truth, speak in this manner of Sir E. H.? You and I have known this Gentleman long ; he is known to the Faculty ; he is known to the World. *Animam non candidorem Terra tulit.* And can so hideous a Picture be thought at all to resemble him ?

You and I, with many others of the Profession, have been Witnesses to his Defence and Respect for his Superiors, his Candour to his Equals, his Condescension, Genero-

Generosity, and Readiness to do the kindest Offices, uncourted and unasked, to his Inferiors. And if, besides all this, a Man, whose Penetration and Judgment is so generally acknowledged, and whose Reputation, as well for Humanity and good Nature, as for Skill in his Profession, is so firmly establish'd; if he, I say, has met with such barbarous and brutish Usage, who can be secure from the like Treatment?

But to let alone what neither you nor I can remedy, so long as Ill-nature and Envy prevails in the World, I proceed to satisfy your Curiosity about the Case of that Great Man, whose Loss we both so much lament.

In order to which, I have used all possible Endeavours to come at the Truth, and have met with such Means of Information, that you may absolutely depend upon what I am going to tell you; but to shorten my Relation as much as possible, you must give me leave to refer you to Serjeant Ranby's *Narrative*, which in the main is exact enough, tho' something deficient, at least not so clear as it ought to be, in two or three Particulars.

These therefore I shall more largely inform you about, and the rather, as by that Means you will be the better enabled to understand the Grounds of that Difference in Opinion, which has made so much Noise.

For I can't think, that a late Writer has taken the best Method to do this clearly, by jumbling together all the Symptoms Lord *Orford* labour'd under *from the beginning to the end*, and then *annexing the Opinion of the Physicians who attended him*; because their Opinions were all given long before many of those Symptoms appeared. The fairer and more candid Way would have been, to set down those Symptoms only, that were previous to their several Opinions, whereby the Grounds of those Opinions might be more easily seen and understood.

The Discharge of Blood upon Motion, was generally attended with very little Pain; sometimes with none at all, insomuch that his Lordship had not the least Thought or Expectation of it, till he saw the Water appear bloody upon the Ground. This is attested by the Physicians, Surgeon and Apothecary, and is known to many noble and honourable Persons, besides those of his own Family, he having frequently declared, that what he felt, he could not call a Pain, but a Sensation only; that was the Term he used.

Now, Sir, what might you, or I, or the best of us all be led to judge of a Case, where large Quantities of Blood are voided with the Urine, with little or no Pain? Should not we think this Blood, as likely,
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at least, to come from the Kidney, as from the Bladder? The Blood-vessels of the Bladder, we know, are small, in comparison of those of the Kidneys; and therefore less likely to throw out large Quantities of Blood; and accordingly, such Discharges from the Bladder are in fact much rarer, (I appeal to our physical Histories) than from the Kidneys; and when they happen, are attended with much more Pain, than when the Blood comes from the Kidneys. I speak now of Discharges of Blood only, upon Motion, as was the Case here, not of a Stone passing either from the Kidney, or from the Bladder. And if to this we add, that here was no *Tenesmus*, and that there was great Reason to suspect the Condition of the Kidneys, his Lordship's Mother having died of a Stone in her Kidney, and he himself having had formerly some Number of Nephritic Fits; if, I say, all this be consider'd candidly and impartially, shall we not think Sir *E. H.* had good Grounds for suspecting, that the Blood came from the Kidney, rather than from the Bladder? I say, suspecting, for I cannot learn that he was ever positive in this Opinion, at least, not till that extraordinary Discharge of the 4th of *February*, amounting by Estimation to at least forty Ounces, occasioned a more positive Declaration from him; and then, you must allow, he had still stronger Reasons for it. Thus much for Sir *E. H.*

I come next to Dr. *Jurin*, who was sent for about the Middle of *December* by my Lord, into whose Hands that Gentleman's own Case had been put a little before.

He, upon Lord O.'s relating the Case to him, in the Presence of Sir *E. H.* Serjeant *R.* and his Apothecary Mr. *Graham*, and not being permitted to confer with Sir *E.* nor knowing any thing of his Sentiment, but being desired to give his Thoughts, declared his Opinion to be, that my Lord had a Stone in his Bladder.

He founded his Sentiment on the frequent Provocation to make Water, and the Sensation *in Glande Penis*; both which, you know, are Symptoms of the Stone in the Bladder, and not in the Kidneys. Besides this, he having been lately in the same Case himself, had voided great Quantities of Blood, which he was assur'd came from the Bladder, and not from the Kidneys, and had never been troubled with a *Tenesmus*. All the Difference therefore between Lord *Orford's* Case and that of Dr. *Jurin*, was, that the one was attended with great Pain, and the other with little or none, except on the last Day of the Journey to *London*, during which my Lord made bloody Water at least twenty times, with some Pain; but not with most excessive Pain, as Serjeant *R.* expresses himself.

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And if, as Serjeant R. thinks, and then acquainted Dr. Jurin, his Lordship had a severe Nephritick Fit in *May* last, and a Stone, which then pass'd from the Kidney into the Bladder, had never since been voided, there was all the Reason in the World to judge, that my Lord had a Stone, or Stones, in his Bladder; and that this was really the Case, has been since abundantly verified.

But you ask, How came that Gentleman to imagine, *that the Kidneys might, perhaps, in some degree, be also affected?* Was this a Piece of Complaisance to Sir E. H. whom he was *determined not flatly to contradict*, or had he any other Reason for expressing himself in this Manner?

As to this, I can venture to assure you, that when Dr. Jurin first deliver'd his Opinion, he knew nothing of the Opinion of Sir E. H. not having then been permitted to consult with him, as I observed before. But upon Lord O.'s telling him of his Mother's Case, of the Nephritick Fits he had had before, and of his Apprehensions that he might at that Time have Stones in his Kidneys, and also upon considering how little Pain had commonly attended the great Discharges of bloody Water, Dr. Jurin was inclined to think, the Kidneys might in some degree be affected as well as the Bladder.

However, upon Lord O.'s seeming to doubt, whether he had a Stone in his Bladder,

der, or no, Dr. *J.* proposed searching, in which Motion he was seconded by Sir *E. H.* which, by the bye, is a plain Proof, that that Gentleman was not positive in the Opinion, that the Disease lay in the Kidneys, but suspected the Bladder likewise.

This they both urged as far as was proper, not with any View to my Lord's being cut, (for that they both thought impracticable, in respect of the Age and Make of the Patient,) but in order, if possible, to come at a Certainty, whether there were a Stone in the Bladder or no, before any Method should be taken for dissolving one.

This Reason for searching was given by them both ; and Dr. *Jurin* added, that he did not propose it for his own Satisfaction, so much as for that of my Lord himself, who, when he was once assured, that he had a Stone in his Bladder, from which there could be no Hope of relieving him by cutting, would be the more dispos'd to enter upon, and to persist in, any Method, that might be likely to dissolve and bring it away, though that Method might possibly prove very tedious, as had happen'd in his own Case, and more so in that of some others.

But his Lordship being resolutely determin'd not to be search'd, and telling his Physicians, they might do any Thing else with him they thought fit, and he would take whatever they directed, he soon after
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entred upon the Use of the *Lixivium*. But before I go any farther, I must here stop to answer three of your Queries.

You ask me, 1. How came Sir *E. H.* to agree, that Lord *O.* should take the *Lixivium*, when he was ignorant of the Composition of that Medicine ?

2. How came Dr. *Jurin*, hitherto esteemed a fair Practitioner, to keep any Thing as an *Arcanum*, or *Nostrum*, when, as you think, a Man of Honour, and one that desires the Good of Mankind, ought to make any Thing he knows to be useful, as public as possible ?

3. How can this Gentleman expect, that other Physicians should behave, in Consultation with him, with the same Complaisance as Sir *E. H.* in consenting that their Patient should take any Medicine, without their knowing what it is ?

Here I must acknowledge, that these Thoughts have given me as much Trouble as they have done you, and I have met with other Persons who have thought in the same Manner ; and yet, I imagine, you will think the Reasons I am going to give you, to be entirely satisfactory ; at least they are so to me, and to some others, who have made the same Objections.

First then, tho' Sir *E. H.* did not know the exact Composition of the *Lixivium*, yet he knew at least what Dr. *Jurin* openly

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declares to any Body that asks about it, that his *Lixivium* is nothing more than a cleaner sort of Soap-Lye, there being only this Difference between what is to be had of the Soapboilers, and his, that his is much stronger ; and always, as near as any Medicine can be, of the same Strength ; and free from that extremely disagreeable Smell and Taste, that theirs is often attended with. This being the Case, I see no Difficulty in Sir E. H.'s agreeing to my Lord's taking it ; and I am well inform'd, that he openly declar'd to my Lord, that though he knew little of that Medicine himself, he could entirely relie upon what Dr. J. had told him, of the good Effects it had had upon him, and many other Persons.

2. By this, you see, your next Query is already half answer'd. But still you will say, Why is this *Lixivium* in any degree made a Secret ? If it be so useful as is pretended, why is it not put into the *Pharmacopæia Londinensis*, for the Benefit of the Nation, and of the whole World ? Why does not Dr. Jurin, who a while ago so frankly and candidly communicated to the World, the Medicine by which he had received so much Benefit himself, why does he not in this also imitate the Example of that Great Man, so deservedly at the Head of our Profession, who always profess'd, that he never made a Secret of any Thing,

but was ready to tell every Body whatever he knew, agreeably to that generous Sentiment,

*NON SIBI, SED TOTI natum se
credere Mundo?*

The Example is undoubtedly a noble one, and worthy of all our Imitation ; as indeed it is, I think, imitated by all, at least by all that do any Credit to the Profession ; and yet, in this particular Case, I have heard Dr. *Jurin* give such Reasons for his Proceeding, as, I must confess, I cannot but acquiesce in.

He says, first, that when he attempted to remove the Inconveniences above-mentioned in the Soap-Lye, and to bring the Medicine into its present Form, he made use of his own Apothecary ; who, by his Direction, made a considerable Number of Trials, attended with a good deal of Trouble and some Expence, before he could settle it to Dr. *J.*'s Mind ; and that to make him Amends, he told him, that he did not design to give the Receipt to any Body else, but to let him have the whole Vend.

You will say, perhaps, as has been said by others, and as I think myself, that this alone is not a sufficient Reason for keeping up a *Nostrum*, for that it were easy for Dr. *J.* to make his Apothecary Amends for his Expence and Trouble by a pecuniary Gra-

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tification, instead of giving him the sole Benefit of the Sale of the Medicine.

I must therefore acquaint you farther, that this Gentleman declares, he had once Thoughts of putting it into the Dispensatory, but changed his Mind for the following Reasons :

1. As there was some Nicety in the Preparation, which could not well be hit off, but by one who made the Medicine often ; he much question'd, whether it would, or could, be made equally well, if every Apothecary were to prepare it for his own Patients : And if not, why might they not as well send to one Shop for a Quantity of this Medicine, when wanted, as they do to the Hall for many others ?

2. He could limit his own Apothecary to a Price, as he has done, and to so low a one, that he believes the Profit is not above Two-pence, in what is sold for Eighteen-pence ; by which means the Medicine comes at very little Expence to poor People, great Numbers of which take it for the Stone or Gravel.

But you ask, in the Third Place, How can Dr. J. expect that other Physicians, in Consultation with him, should ever agree to give this Medicine to their Patients, without knowing precisely what it is ?

Really, Sir, in this I see no manner of Difficulty. I have heard Dr. J. declare publickly,

publickly, that his *Lixivium* consists but of three Ingredients, Quick Lime, Potash, and fair Water. Well, but the Proportions, and the Method of preparing is not known. True, but do not you and I, and all Physicians, frequently direct Soap, *Alicant*, suppose, or *Castile* Soap, which consists of these three Ingredients and one more? Now, do any of us know the exact Proportion of the Ingredients, and the precise Method of managing and compounding them? No, but we consider the whole Compound as one thing, the Use of which is attended with beneficial Effects in certain Cases, and in those Cases we direct it without any Scruple, whether single, or join'd in Consultation. Why not this *Lixivium* therefore in the same manner?

But to come to another Query of your's, which the Order of Time requires me to answer in this Place, you ask, after the anonymous Writer of the *Advice to Mr. R.* *How could Sir E. H. and Dr. J. go on to ply him with the Lixivium Lithontripicum, when they found the bleeding not only not to stop, but to increase. For he took six and thirty Ounces of it, from the fifteenth of December, to the fourth of February following. Bloody Urine, says that Author from Mr. R. renewed the Alarm several Times; and on the ninth of January particularly, he had a more than ordinary Flux*

Flux of Blood, attended with greater Pain than he had ever yet felt, at the End of the Penis. Upon which the same Writer proceeds to make this Reflection: *Hopes of Relief might encourage the trying a forcible dubious Medicine; but when Matters go from bad to worse, to persevere (to say the least of it) savours of Obstinacy.*

Here, Sir, I must acknowledge the Observation of this Author to be very just: but I leave it to you, to determine whether, or no, it be justly applied to the Conduct of those two Physicians.

In order to this, we must first enquire, whether *Matters appear'd to go from bad to worse* with Lord O. between the 15th of December and the 4th of February, the Period under Consideration. For, if not, this Gentleman allows, that *Hopes of Relief might encourage the trying the Lixivium.*

Mr. R. whom this Writer so often quotes, tells us, that long before this Period, viz. upon the first Visit L. O. made after the Paroxysm in May, he felt an unusual Irritation to make Water, and the Urine was ting'd with Blood, page 4; that after a few Days rest, intaking a Turn again in his Chariot, the Symptoms were renew'd, page 5; that after his Arrival in Norfolk, upon going six Miles in even Way, the bloody Urine return'd and that with greater Violence, than it had hitherto done, together with the former

mer frequent Irritation to make Water ; which, indeed, he was never LONG free from, during the whole Course of his Illness, page 7. Where it is to be observ'd, that the candid Writer of the *Advice to Mr. R.* in the room of this last Passage, substitutes in Quotation, and in Capitals too, *page 9.* *These two Symptoms CONSTANTLY attended him during the whole Course of his Illness.*

Had this been true, how could it appear, that *Matters went from bad to worse*, during the Use of the *Lixivium*? If these Symptoms were constant before, were they afterwards more than constant?

On the contrary, Serjeant *Ranby* tells us, *page 8.* *A Relapse was still consequent to Motion, which Rest as naturally seldom fail'd to remedy : I say, seldom fail'd ; because he sometimes voided Blood, notwithstanding all the Rest imaginable.*

Again, upon the Journey to *London*, the same Gentleman tells us, *page 9.* *The Discharges from the Bladder were often attended with so great an Effusion of Blood, that they could not with any Justice lay Claim to the Name of Urine ; and the last Day, tho' he travell'd only twenty Miles, he had twenty times upon the Road a Discharge of almost pure Blood,* *page 9.*

After he arrived in Town, being at Rest a Day or two, the bleeding left him. After this,

this, between the 23d of November, and the 15th of December, the time Dr. J. first visited him, he had two Returns of bloody Urine, tho' he did not stir from home but twice, and that but a very little Way, in a Chair; page 11.

You see, Sir, Things were bad enough, before the *Lixivium* was used; let us next see whether they went from bad to worse, during the Use of that Medicine, viz. between the 15th of December, and the 4th of February, on which Day it was left off.

Mr. R. tells us, page 13. *Bloody Urine during this Period renewed the Alarm several Times.* On the 9th of January particularly he had a more than ordinary Flux of Blood, attended with greater Pain than he had ever yet felt, at the end of the Penis. In the Evening he voided as much gritty Matter, as would cover a Shilling, of the Colour of common House Sand, and looking as if wrought together with Gum-Water. Tolerable Ease succeeded this gravelly Discharge.

Now, Sir, is there in all this any Reason for saying, that Matters went from bad to worse. The Flux of Blood was more than ordinary, says Mr. R. Be it so, more than what my Lord ordinarily had; but was it almost pure Blood, was the Discharge such, that it could not with any Justice lay Claim to the Name of Urine? So far from this, that

that I have been assur'd by Eye-witnesses, that the Urine was tinged indeed with Blood, but was very moderately tinged.

But had the Discharge of Blood been greater, was it not succeeded in the Evening, by the voiding of a considerable Quantity of *gritty Matter*, of the Colour of common *House-Sand*, which is the Colour of Gravel or Stones that have been wrought upon either by Mrs. Stephens's Remedies, or this *Lixivium*? And was not this Discharge a sufficient Reason, both to his Lordship, for encouraging him to proceed, and to his Physicians, for advising, or permitting him to proceed in the Use of the *Lixivium*? Especially as one of them declar'd his Opinion to be, that the *gritty Matter*, or Gravel, that then came away, was from a soft Stone half dissolved and crushed in the Passage; which Opinion seems to be favour'd by the Greatness of the Pain my Lord had suffer'd, and by the Description Mr. R. gives of that *gritty Matter*, still *loosely* adhering one Particle to another, *looking as if wrought together with Gum-Water*.

It seems as if the Writer of the *Advice*, did himself think in this manner. Else, why did he quote Mr. R. for the Pain and bloody Water, and entirely omit what presently follow'd, of the *Discharge of the gritty Matter*? Was he not sensible, that

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if he had put in the last, his Readers would see, that Matters had not gone *from bad to worse*? and consequently, that there was no room to censure the *Obstinacy* of the Physicians?

But this Attack of the 9th of *January*, was not the only one; Mr. *Ranby* says, that the Alarm was renew'd several times. I could wish he had been more particular about the other times. Possibly, he did not think it material so to do, this being the time, when the most Blood appear'd in the Urine, and the Pain was the greatest. But, I am inclined to think, that, could he have foreseen the Use this Advice-Writer would have made of those Alarms, he would have done it; and as he has not, I shall here do it for him.

I have unquestionable Authority to assure you, that besides the Attack of the 9th of *January*, there were two others, attended with almost incessant Micturition, and some little Appearance of Blood. One of these ceased upon voiding a small Stone, which my Lord crush'd between his Fingers; and the other, upon discharging some Quantity of Gravel; and he was easy after each of those Discharges. So that upon the Whole, here was nothing to discourage either his Lordship, or his Physicians, from pursuing the Use of the *Lixivium*, but quite the contrary, that Medicine seeming to have had, in some degree,

gree, the very Effect it was intended to produce. Tho' I will not take upon me to be positive, that this Effect was produced by the *Lixivium*, since Dr. *Hepburn* informs us, that much the same had happen'd to his Lordship more than once in the Country, when he had taken no *Lixivium*. R. *Narrative*, p. 42, 43, 44, 47.

We come now in order to Dr. *Crowe*, who being call'd in about a Week after the Discharge of Blood and Stones on the 4th of February, did, indeed, give it as his Opinion, that the Blood and Stones had come from the Kidneys ; but did not give it as his Sentiment, that *ALL Discharges of Blood flowed not from the Bladder, but entirely from the Kidneys*. He himself denies it, the two other Physicians did not understand him thus, tho' Mr. *R.* did ; nor is it credible, that a Man of Dr. *C.*'s known Prudence and Caution, could ever express himself in so loose and unguarded a Manner.

But how comes it, you ask, that these three Gentlemen did not settle this Point among themselves ; since, being all in Friendship one with another, if they had debated it in a free Consultation, it is likely, that, one being convinc'd by another's Reasons, they would in the end have all agreed in one Opinion ?

I am of your Sentiment, that this would undoubtedly have been the Case, had they

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I am of your Sentiment, that this would undoubtedly have been the Case, had they

thought it necessary to debate this Matter fully ; but as Things then stood, they were more attentive to the Means of assisting their noble Patient, in which they always agreed, than to dispute about what had happen'd before ; since, let it have been one way or the other, the Method they were now to pursue, must have been exactly the same.

I proceed now to give you my Thoughts upon the Animadversion made by the Author of the *Advice to Mr. R.* upon the three Physicians, and upon his Quotation from *Aretæus* ; about which, I am glad to see, that your Sentiment is the same with mine.

All three, however, says that Author, Page 10. were so far mistaken, that they entertain'd some Hopes of his Recovery ; so far were they from apprehending his Dissolution to be so near at hand.

In order to clear up this Point, it will be necessary to take notice, that on the 4th of February my Lord voided in all 32 Stones, or Pieces of Stones, and perhaps considerably more, which might be concealed in the Clots of Blood thrown away, before the Coagulum mentioned in Mr. R.'s *Narrative*, Page 17. was, at the Desire of one of the Physicians, *dissolv'd in a large Basin of Water* ; when about 15 Pieces presented themselves : That their coming away was attended with a large Effusion of Blood, amounting, by Estimation, to at least 20 Ounces :

Ounces: That, besides what came away that Day, his Lordship (as appear'd afterwards by the Quantity of grumous Blood, that continued for a Month together, *Narrat. pag. 35.* to come away with the Urine) had bled inwardly at least as much more, the Clots being too large to pass the Urethra at that time.

Here then was a Loss of at least 40 Ounces of Blood in the Compass of a few Hours; and this, in a Man who never bore bleeding well, being always faint and low, after taking away any considerable Quantity, and who was now near 70 Years of Age, might very well occasion the Symptoms Serjeant *Ranby* mentions, p. 19, 20. as the Coldness and Clamminess of his Hands, the sinking of the Pulse, and the leaping of the Tendons, &c.

And that this was the Case I make no Doubt, being well inform'd, that those Symptoms began to appear, before any Opates were taken, and enreas'd greatly upon his Lordship, before they amounted to any considerable Quantity, as being very gradually and sparingly given, which may appear by the 12 Drops of liquid Laudanum in the Glass of Wine and Water, and by the Smallness of the Quantity directed in the Styptic Draughts, *Narrat. p. 19, 20.* Would the Author of the *Advice* (for I perceive him to be a Physician, and a Man of Learning,

ing, I hope not of the College, else he greatly forgets the *Statuta Moralia*) had he been present at that Emergency, have given Opiates in lesser Quantities, upon so great a Flux of Blood, which still continued, and after so much Pain, and two Stools?

Yet he will have it, that the above-mention'd Symptoms arose from the Opiates, and Mr. Ranby, for seeming not to think so, is told, *You are not acquainted with the Effects of Opium, further than its sleeping Quality.* It may be not, but how does that appear? *You must know then*, says he, *that the above-mention'd Symptoms are such as naturally follow upon taking too large Quantities of Opiates.* Might not Mr. Ranby, in his Turn, inform this Writer, that the same Symptoms do as naturally follow upon losing too large Quantities of Blood? And that they were more likely to arise from this Cause, than from the Opiates, for the Reasons just now given? I am persuaded, you, or I, or this Writer himself, had he been present, would have thought so. But to proceed.

That Night the two Physicians thought my Lord *Orford* in very great Danger; the next Day they thought the Danger less; and from that Time they thought it still less; especially after the first Week was over, by which Time the Bleeding was wholly stopt.

Then

Then Dr. C. was consulted, and all three attended for near a Fortnight, when Dr. C. and Dr. J. having for two or three Days before, represented both to his Lordship and to the Family, that, he being now so much better, there was no longer any Occasion for more than one Physician, with some Difficulty obtained their Dismission on the 23d of February; and this was the last time that the three Physicians met in Consultation, and one of them never saw Lord Orford more; he was sent for indeed to be present at opening the Body; but having received the Notice too late, he did not get to the House, till it was over and the other Physicians gone.

Let us consider therefore, whether the three Physicians, the last time they met, might not reasonably *entertain some Hopes of his Recovery*. Lord O. had then voided no fresh Blood for 13 Days, *Narrat. p. 26*; and the grumous Blood, which had lodged so long in his Bladder, was continually coming away in small Parcels with the Urine, *pag. 30, 31, 35*; the Urine, tho' for the most part voided involuntarily, rather exceeded in Quantity all he drank, *pag. 33*. He had got up for some Days, had taken Food, and his Strength was apparently increased, and his Senses and Memory were entirely perfect, *pag. 32*; nor was he then so *near his Dissolution*, but that

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he lived above three Weeks after that time; nor did he die at last, till after he was seiz'd with a colliquative *Diarrhœa*, pag. 37; which held him a Week, or eight Days; during which he had sometimes 10 or 12 Stools in the four and twenty Hours.

But, we are told, there could not have been plainer Proofs of the Distemper being in the Bladder, and of its ending fatally. And to confirm this Assertion, instead of drawing out of Author: antient and modern, Quotations to fill a Volume, a Paragraph is produced out of Aretæus, to disprove what Dr. Crowe has confidently asserted.

And here I must frankly own, that if any Man's Opinion could carry sufficient Weight against that of a Gentleman of Dr. Crowe's long Experience and known Judgment, it would be that of Aretæus, whose Word has been depended upon for Ages past, and will, in most things, not be doubted by the future.

But what does Aretæus tell us in this Passage? Αἰμορραγεῖαι νοτὲ ἡ κύσις. The Bladder sometimes bleeds. Did ever any Physician doubt of this? Yes, Dr. Crowe was of the Sentiment, that all Discharges of the Blood flow'd, not from the Bladder, but entirely from the Kidneys.

I could wish Mr. R. instead of taking up with loose talk, perhaps imperfectly heard, or ill understood, had taken a little more

Care

Care to know Dr. *Crowe's* real Sentiment, before he printed, it being certain, that he never express'd himself in this manner: And I could also wish, that a Writer, who upon all other Occasions shews so little Regard for Mr. R. had not so slightly trusted to him in this Particular.

But farther, is it a Proof, that the Blood in L. O.'s Case, came originally from the Bladder, to say, that the Bladder sometimes bleeds? Does not the Kidney also sometimes bleed? Does not *Aretæus* tell us so? How then can we know from this Passage, whether the Blood came from the Kidney, or from the Bladder?

But, admitting the Blood to have come originally from the Bladder, does this Passage prove, that the Case must *end fatally*? *Aretæus* says, οὐδέν τι διὰ τὴνδε [τόδε] θνήσκεται, καὶ μὴ ρηϊδίη ή ἔπιχεστις. This is no mortal Symptom, tho' it is not easy to stop the bleeding.

But it must be own'd, *Aretæus* goes on and says, Ἀλλ' οὐτὶ πῖσι θρόμβοισι, καὶ τῇ φλεγμονῇ οἱ κίνδυνοι. But in case of coagulated Blood, or an Inflammation, the Danger is very great. For the Consequences of this last, Ταὶ οὖτις τῆδε κακά, the Principal of which are here enumerated, may easily kill.

Now as Lord O. at the Time the three Physicians were last with him, had neither Fever, nor any other Signs of an

E Inflam-

Inflammation in his Bladder, I suppose we may safely lay aside all Thoughts about an Inflammation, as out of the Question, especially as the Time *Aretæus* fixes for its proving mortal, *viz.* ten Days, a little less or more, was now doubled.

Let us consider therefore, wherein *Aretæus* places the Danger from the Θρόμβοι, the Clots of coagulated Blood; and for this, the Passage cited will give us no Assistance, but we must turn back to what he has said in the preceding Part of the Chapter.

This Danger he makes to consist entirely in the Suppression of the Urine, and from that he deduces all the fatal Symptoms he afterwards enumerates, as is plain from these two Passages of the same Chapter.

Κήν οὖν μούνον ἥδε (τῶν οὔρων ἔξοδος) Ἐπιχειθῆ, Λίθοισι ἡ Θρόμβοισι, - - - - θανατῶδες. And lower, Ἡν οὖν τι τούτεων ξυμβῇ, οὔρων Ἐπιχείσιες, after which he enumerates the Symptoms, that, one after another, attend the Patient to his Death.

To the same Purpose he speaks in his second Book of Chronical Diseases, Chapter the 4th, also in his second Book of the Cure of *Acute Diseases*, Chapter the 9th; in which last it is remarkable, that, for dissolving the Coagulum, which occasions the Suppression of Urine, he recommends Quick-lime, the principal Ingredient of the *Lixivium*.

Now

Now if *Aretæus* makes the Danger from the coagulated Blood, to consist in the Suppression of Urine, and in that only, to what Purpose is *Aretæus* quoted, in a Case where there was no Suppression?

But had there been a Suppression, did not *Aretæus* entertain some Hopes of a Recovery in that Case? If not, to what Purpose did he recommend so many Remedies for it? And if he did, why might not the Physicians, who attended Lord *Orford*, likewise entertain some Hopes of his Recovery?

But we are told, *Mankind are liable to Error, by the very Condition of Humanity, and Persons of Candour and Ingenuity, make proper Allowances.* Observe therefore, with what *Candour and Ingenuity* this Gentleman treats his Brother-Physicians. *I pass over in Silence*, says he, *the MANY Reflections that might be made upon the Proceedings of the Physicians, as it is far from my Intention to aggravate the ERRORS of any in the Profession.*

*Hic nigræ succus Loliginis, hæc est
Ærugo mera.*

For does it favour at all of *Candour*, or of that *Humanity*, which one of those Physicians is said to be *without*, thus to drop an Insinuation of *Errors*, which he does not specific, and of *many Reflections* which

he does not make? If a Person, who is so good at giving *Advice* to others, is capable of taking it himself, I would advise him to make no Reflections, many, or few, upon the Proceedings of other Physicians, unless he is better inform'd of their Proceedings, and the Reasons for them, than he can always be from a Surgeon, or Apothecary, who happens to be present at their Consultations, or than he can possibly be from Mr. R.'s *Narrative* in the Case of Lord *Orford*. I am going to give him a signal Instance of the contrary.

Mr. R. tells us, page 33, *what put them on pressing so much this Operation, (the Catheter) was to draw from the Bladder the grumous Blood, and thereby restore that Vessel to its former Tone.*

Now here, Sir, was abundant Room for *Reflexion*; here was indeed an *Error*, and one that needed no *Aggravation*. Three grave and learned Doctors sitting in deep Consultation, take it into their wise Heads, that Clots of coagulated Blood may be drawn off thro' the Catheter. The Surgeon, as wise as they, or too modest to say it was impossible, attempts to do it, puts his noble Patient to a great deal of Pain; and failing the first Time, tries it a second, with the same Success. Not content with this, he calls in Mr. *Cheselden* to his Assistance. To assist him in what? Why, to draw off
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the coagulated Blood thro' the Catheter. Ask Mr. *Cheselden*, whether Serjeant *R.* and the three Physicians did not all tell him, that was what he was sent for to do, to draw off these same Clots of coagulated Blood thro' the Catheter. Here I should have thought, so frank a Speaker as Mr. *Cheselden* would have told them, they might as well expect him to draw a Pease-Pudding thro' the Catheter. *Nihil horum.* To work he goes, *not without Pain* to his Patient, and *succeeded, as it happen'd, no better than Mr. R.* *The Instrument, indeed, penetrated farther than before;* but as no grumous Blood was drawn off, I think it was much the same Thing, whether Mr. *Cheselden* got an Inch farther than Mr. *R.* or no, though the Author of the *Advice* bears so hard upon Mr. *R.* for saying their Success was the same.

Now, Sir, in this Particular who does not see, that the Whole is owing to a little Piece of Inadvertence in Mr. *R.* who should have said, the Physicians proposed to draw off the Urine?

I might, were it worth the while, take notice of several such Inaccuracies, or Misapprehensions, in Mr. *R.*'s Narrative; as page 15. *Sunday Evening*, instead of *Sunday Morning*; for my Lord made bloody Water several times that Morning, before his Physicians visited him; p. 23. the imagin'd Obstruction was remov'd; p. 31. complain'd
of

of Pains about his Bladder, which they thought, or Mr. R. thought they thought, proceeded from the DECREASE of the coagulated Blood in it ; and in the same Page they prescrib'd the Extract of the Bark twice a Day, in order to restore the Bladder to its proper Tone.

Upon this last, the Author of the *Advice* takes Occasion to ask, *Pray what Effect could so small a Quantity as a Drachm or two produce ?*

The Quantity, undoubtedly, is but small, but a great deal of the same Medicine had been taken before ; the Patient had been sick with it, and brought it up. Might it not therefore be right, to give it in such a Dose as the Stomach could bear, if it could not bear a larger ?

But the Advice-Writer questions, whether it were at all in the Power of the Bark to restore the Tone of the Bladder. For the Property of expelling Stones has not, that he knows, yet been attributed to the Bark ; and unless they, as the first Cause and Occasion of the bloody Urine, &c. had all come away, the Bladder could not have been restored to its proper Tone, by any Medicine whatsoever. But, it seems, the Stones were all come away, except those small ones, which after Death were found lodged in the Membrane at the Neck of the Bladder, *about the Size of Half a Grain of Wheat*, says the Certificate

Certificate, but which as Dr. *Crowe*, and Sir *E.H.* likewise, upon Recollection, affirms, did not exceed the Size of a small Pin's Head, deserve the Name of Stones. These, for ought we know, might not be the Relicks of those Stones, that had occasioned all the Mischief, but might have been generated during the six Weeks that his Lordship lived, after he had forborn the *Lixivium*. But whether this were so or not, as they caus'd no Discharge of fresh Blood, they could give no Obstacle to the restoring the Tone of the Bladder.

I shall take notice but of one Thing more in this Advice-Writer, and then have done with him.

He thinks, that if a Stone had pass'd from the Kidney to the Bladder in *May*, *one of the Ureters*, when examin'd ten Months after, must have been extended beyond its natural Dimension.

I see no Necessity of this, even supposing that Stone not to have grown larger, during the Time it lay in the Bladder, which was nine Months : for the Ureter, though over-stretch'd by the Passage of the Stone, might have recover'd its Tone in all that Time, as well as it had recover'd its Tone, after the Nephritic Fits my Lord had had some Years before.

But admitting, as seems highly reasonable, that the Stone was much less when it pass'd the Ureter in *May*, than when it was extracted

tracted from the Urethra in the *February* following, I see much less Reason to think, that the Ureter must have been so extraordinarily distended by its Passage, as not to recover its Tone in so long a Space of Time.

I come now to your last, and, perhaps, your most important Query, What was it that the Earl of *Orford* died of ?

And here, I must confess, I am greatly at a Loss for a clear and satisfactory Answer.

Shall we say, he died of the Stone in the Bladder ? But his Bladder was clear'd of the Stones that had lain in it, and it continu'd clear, except those very small Bits above-mentioned, for six Weeks before his Death.

Was his Death owing to the *Lixivium*, of which he took six and thirty Ounces in seven Weeks ? But the Physician who directed it, had himself taken twice that Quantity in the same Space of Time ; he continues the Use of it to this Day, having in all taken more Pints of it than my Lord did Ounces, and yet is alive and well : And my Lord himself, except the Complaints from the Stone, was in perfect Health from the Day he first began it, to the 4th of *February*, the Day he left it off.

Was it from the great Loss of Blood, occasion'd by his being so much torn and wounded by the Stones in coming away ? It must be own'd, that he was greatly endanger'd by that Loss of Blood, and there was great Reason to apprehend his Death

from

from it the first Night. But he had gradually recover'd after that Loss ; and three Weeks after, when two of his Physicians took their Leaves, the Symptoms arising from that Loss, were in great Measure removed, except that his Bladder, having undergone so long a Distension from the coagulated Blood, had not been able to contract itself to its usual Dimensions.

Was then the coagulated Blood, by lying so long in his Bladder, the Cause of his Death ? But that Coagulum had been coming away in small Quantities for six Weeks together ; so that when he died, there were found in his Bladder only *three large Clots* of it, amounting, I am told by an Eye-witness, to about a Spoonful.

But though the Stones had been voided, and the coagulated Blood was almost all come away, there being found in the Bladder less than an Ounce, of twenty, or perhaps thirty Ounces, that lay there at first, yet was not the Distension of the Bladder, occasion'd at first by that Coagulum, and never quite taken off afterwards, one main Cause of his Death ? I freely own, I think it was. For, if this could have been remov'd, I imagine, the cholicky Pains his Lordship complain'd of, Narr. p. 32, and those *about his Bladder*, p. 31. would have ceased, and the Urine coming to its free and natural Course, would have carried away those small Bits of Stone, or Gravel

rather, which lodged about the Neck of the Bladder, and thereby occasion'd the Inflammation mention'd in the Certificate. And therefore, I cannot but think, the Physicians were extremely in the right, to press the drawing off the Urine by the Catheter, without which it was hardly possible for the Bladder to recover its proper Tone. I must acknowledge at the same time, that it was very difficult for the Surgeons, with all their Dexterity, to execute what was directed, there being *an Obstruction in the Part, attended with great Soreness*, and as Mr. R. justly observes, there being too much Reason to *fear the doing a farther Injury to Parts already too much hurt* by the Stones, in their coming away. But could this have been as happily executed, as it was judiciously directed, I do not see, but that his Lordship might have lived for some Number of Years more, in Ease and Health.

For, possibly, if this could have been done, that fatal *Diarrhoea*, which in the end seized him, and which every Body will own, must, at least; have hasten'd his Death, might not have happen'd; and consequently, that great Man might have done farther Service to this Country, which, when Envy and Detraction are buried with him, will lament his Loss, and do Justice to his Memory. I am,

London, May 13. 1745.

F I N I S.

